a dielectric disk having a plurality of spokes mounted for rotation with a first half of said shaft;

a pair of first and second apertured conductive disks forming a cage for said dielectric disk and mounted for rotation with said second half of said shaft said cage shielding portions of said spokes of said dielectric disk in proportion to applied shaft torque;

a pair of concentric capacitor plate rings lying in a common plane one ring having a greater diameter than the other encircling said first shaft half and juxtaposed with said first apertured conductive disk;

an opposed capacitor plate encircling said second shaft half and juxtaposed with said second apertured conductive disk; each apertured conductive disk including apertures arranged in a pair of concentric rings that match the first and second concentric plate rings which encircle aid first shaft half. said apertures alternating with solid conductive portions around a circle said concentric rings being offset from one another so that at least part of the solid portion of one ring matches the aperture of the other to provide differential capacitances; and

electrical bridge means for comparing the capacitances formed between said pair of concentric rings and said opposed capacitor plate for determining said applied shaft torque.

5. A torque sensor as in claim 1 where said offset is 180 degrees.

In the drawings:

The required formal drawings for the above-identified patent application are being submitted.

REMARKS

Informalities in the specification and claims have been corrected. Claim 1 now incorporates a modified Claim 5 (with the 180 degree offset in a new claim 5). The rejection of the combined claims however is traversed.

The Stokes patent while showing a differential capacitor technique "detects the angular position of a rotatable member" not torque. This is used in a high speed galvanometer where